

## REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 9th June 1877.

THE *Bharat Sanskarak*, in his remarks about the higher education of females, observes that there are many things of great importance to men which are not quite suitable to females; and while efforts are made to enable them to pass for degrees in the University, it should be remembered that their duties of bringing up children, of keeping house, and of engaging in needle work are very important; and should form a portion of the subjects of examination for them. The editor also notices that the absence of moral and religious education in boys' schools has done much harm; and he trembles to think of the consequences of the education of females, without at least lessons in morality.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
May 28th, 1877.

2. The Krishnagur correspondent of this paper writes that Mr. Rowe, the Principal of the College, has not succeeded in winning the esteem and affection of the students; and believes that the Professor, Baboo Umesh Chunder Dutt, should have been appointed Principal. Dr. Fullarton receives Rs. 100 a month, on condition that he should give free medical advice to the students; but the writer thinks that a native assistant surgeon might have been offered this sum with greater advantage.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK.

3. The *Bharat Mihir*, a Mymensingh paper, complains that Mr. Pratt, of Mymensingh, on receiving a petition, last Saturday, against Srimoti Bisheshwari Debya from one of her tenants, tore it to pieces. He regrets this exceedingly, because Mr. Pratt is learned and intelligent; and his example in this matter may have an unpleasant effect upon his subordinates in office. The writer then makes further remarks on European officers acting in an arbitrary manner, on the ground that they belong to the Governing race.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
May 31st, 1877.  
Circulation about 657.

4. In a contributed article, the writer states that nature seems to teach, and history shows, that no people can be ruled over but by a King of their own race. When for a time, a nation has been subjected to a foreign power, it has been only temporarily; after the lapse of some years it has regained its independence, and been again ruled by its own king. Will the English consider us disloyal, if sometimes we dream of independence in the future? They themselves were once a conquered race under Norman kings.

BHARAT MIHIR.

5. The same paper, in an article on Cabul, says "the Government needs anticipate no danger from the north, the south, or the east of India. Let it improve its military position, build fortresses, or do any thing else, unless in the interior of India itself a healthy tone be secured, the Government cannot continue long in this country. Whether it be to-day or to-morrow or ten

BHARAT MIHIR.



days hence, they will have to return over the same ocean across which they came. If the inhabitants of India are well affected towards the Government, one Russia or ten Russias will never be able to touch India. Until she forgets that a foreign race of conquerors rules in the land only by force and power, the throne of the Empress of India will not be strong in this country."

BHARAT MIHIR,  
May 31st, 1877.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
May 31st, 1877.  
Circulation about 2,217.

6. Among the items of local intelligence, this paper says that amlas, mookhtars, plaintiffs, and defendants have all alike been much troubled by the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate, Moulvie Syad Mahomed Israel: and as there is some talk of his removal to Kishorgunge, the people are startled.

7. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets that England does not assist Turkey in the present war; especially since he considers the service she has rendered to England entitles her to such help. But the present is the age of the reign of irreligion. Not only has England forsaken her, but Persia also: and the Shah is preparing to attack Herat, in order to prevent the Ameer of Cabul rendering any aid to Turkey. The inhabitants of India earnestly desire that Turkey may prove victorious; otherwise they, and, especially the Mahomedans of India, will have no end of trouble. To what a distressed condition have the naturally haughty, spirited, proud Musulmans been reduced, since the English took possession of India; and this fills their thoughts every moment of their lives. They have not been subject to foreign rule so long as the Hindoos. It was not very long since their victorious armies pushed every where like the strong currents of the ocean; not so long since the English trembled before them; and therefore a state of subjection is to them much more galling than to the Hindoos; and their only strength and trust now is the Sultan of Turkey. He is the defender of their faith, and they believe that as long as Roum stands there is some hope of the Musulmans regaining their high position; but if Turkey is subdued, their confidence, their hope, their comfort will be destroyed. The editor thinks that it would be well for Hindoos and Musulmans to unite in sending aid to Turkey.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

8. Referring to the probable consequences of a circular issued by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, with reference to the indigo-planters, a correspondent writes that the planters of Tirhoot will very likely return to their own land; but the result will be very serious, as far as the district is concerned. All classes, from the landholder to the poorest, have regarded the indigo-planter as their friend in need; and poverty and distress will be extensively felt if the factories be closed. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to these statements, says it was very much the same twenty or twenty-five years ago in Bengal; but the classes that leaned so much on the planters have since been able to do without them. At the same time, it would be very desirable if planters could remain and carry on their business, without afflicting the poor and giving occasion for complaint.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

9. Referring to the Land Registration Act VII of 1876, this paper has had several letters, stating that land-holders are quite willing to carry out the purposes of the law; but seem unable to understand it. One of the correspondents pleads that the Legislature passes laws and desires to carry them into effect hastily; but natives are not able to do things in a hurried way. They want time. One man has property in Furreedpore, he sends to his agent there to register his land. The agent cannot understand what he means. He asks the vakeels and mookhtars, but they cannot enlighten him. At length he reaches the Collectorate, and is told that he must



have a special power-of-attorney. His master has thought that the general power he already possessed was sufficient. Thus there is delay, but no intention to oppose the will of the rulers. Another thinks, that rent-free lands measuring less than *fifty bigahs* were not to be registered; and about this there was a difference of opinion. Then, again, lands have been divided and sub-divided among various members of a family, and no papers containing the boundaries of the portion of each have been kept. There were many who heard their names were to be registered, but knew not how. Some say that Government ought to have issued separate rules and forms, which might have been procured by all land-holders for their guidance. Under these circumstances, and seeing there has been no intentional opposition to the laws of Government, it is thought it would be very unkind to inflict penalties on those who have failed.

10. The *Sulabha Samáchar* has an article on the distressed condition of the peasants of Behar, to which he especially desires to call the attention of Government. The tenant occupies towards his landlord very much the same position that a servant does towards his master. They are as his slaves. In the landlord's estimation they are all alike; all stand before him with hands joined as though they were prisoners. They tremble with fear, and their faces are dried as soon as they see the landlord's servant. The rents are not fixed as in Bengal, according to the productive capabilities of the soil. Every man has to give the zemindar the half of the productions of his ground. Nor is this all, the *putwari* comes in for his share; and the *thikadar*, and the priest, and the barber, and the washerman, and the blacksmith, each demands his share, and the zemindar's peon will not go without his. The peasant has to toil hard, and ten devils rob him of all he gets. Such has been the custom for a long time, and the old customs cannot be broken through. But this is not all:—The men are very poor and destitute, and if one wants a bullock or a plough, he is obliged to borrow to purchase it. The landlord sucks his blood, and is very covetous: for four months he will have an interest of two-annas on every rupee, and for six months, four annas; and besides this the tenant has much more to give his landlord. When the crops are growing, a man may be sent round to inspect them, and he must be paid something; or he goes and falsely reports to his master that such a one has gathered in his crops and removed them. The consequence is, he is at once subjected to outrages, to such an extent that even the females of his family are dishonored. The editor has himself seen them clothed with nothing but rags. They have not a sufficiency of clothing or food; their houses are in a miserable condition. It is hoped that the Government will be pleased to make rules for fixing the rents of the lands in Behar.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
June 2nd, 1877.  
Circulation about 3,000.

11. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 3rd June, notices a mela, which has of late years been started at Dacca called the *Thi Nather Mela*, or meetings (for the service) of the three lords: which have proved very attractive to the lower and illiterate classes. The extent, to which it has influenced these people, may be gathered from the fact, that 20,000 copies of verses on the subject have been sold within the last two or three years. The rules connected with the mela are easy and specially attractive to the working classes. A pice worth of ganja, and oil, and pan and betelnut of the same value, are given to each man joining in the assembly; and songs are sung in honor of the "three lords;" and no one is allowed to leave his seat until all the songs have been sung and the fruits provided for them have been eaten. The result has been that the bad characters about the town have taken advantage of

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 3rd, 1877.  
Circulation about 400.



this rule, and entered the houses of the men thus engaged. One case especially is referred to, in which a charge has been brought against some who entered the house of a man and dragged out his wife, and committed the grossest outrages on her.

SADHARANI,  
June 3rd, 1877.  
Circulation about 516.

12. A correspondent of the *Sadharani*, writing from Meherpore, district Nuddea, complains of some men, who, pretending to be guards appointed to protect indigo from the ravages of cattle, are in the habit of driving cows, that they find grazing on pasture land, to be impounded. The owners are glad to give them an anna or two to release their cattle; and these men by such means get a living. The writer begs the interference of Government.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
June 4th, 1877.  
Circulation about 700.

13. The *Som Prakash* publishes, from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th May, the following statement of the area of land occupied in the cultivation of poppy, and the quantity of opium produced in Behar and Benares:—

		BEHAR.		BENARES.	
		Beeghas.	Maunds.	Beeghas.	Maunds.
1870-71	...	487,550	45,763	346,485	30,976
1871-72	...	497,801	51,913	365,471	29,528
1872-73	...	471,280	51,846	356,442	33,258
1873-74	...	410,278	60,861	328,654	43,000
1874-75	...	510,313	58,977	359,353	39,210
1875-76	...	470,926	68,704	378,242	60,113

and adds, the Government of India would do well to publish, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the number of men that have been maddened or made idle and incapable of work by the use of this opium.

SOMA PRAKASH.

14. The same paper says that four or five days since, some respectable young men went to the Zoological Garden at Alipore, and asked some coolies working there where the lion was. The coolies immediately made use of very filthy language towards them. On being warned to desist, they came together in a body and threatened to assault the Baboos; who then applied to Baboo Bramhomohan Sannyal. The Sannyal Baboo, addressing the coolies, said “*amar decisione tumader half monther pay kata jaibe.*”

SOMA PRAKASH.

15. The same paper has been astonished to hear of the corruption practised in the Alipore Court; and is surprised that, while he, at a distance, hears it, the Judges, who are at hand, know nothing of it.

SAHACHAR,  
May 28th, 1877.

16. In writing of municipalities, the *Sahachar* is of opinion that the appointing of Magistrates of zillahs and sub-divisions, as a rule, to be chairmen, is not at all conducive to the best interests of the stations; inasmuch as no one durst oppose their wishes or propositions, be they ever so illogical or preposterous: and, if, on the other hand, the Commissioners propose any thing good and beneficial, but not approved of by the chairman, it is at once laid aside, and a frown from him suffices to dry up the countenances of the other members. Government intended to teach the people the system of self-government, and Serampore was the first model; witness the unrepaired state of its roads, and the appearance of a town like this where nearly Rs. 30 or 32,000 are collected annually. The greater portion of this money is spent on the police and office establishment, and a secretary on a high salary and a vice-chairman; and very little is left for actual work. In the case of this town, the municipality will have to pay heavy costs in the suit of Tárinícharan Bábu. The Commissioners are merely nominal, but possess no power; the chairman has it all his own way. A beginning at all events ought to be made, by doing away with the post of a paid secretary, and devoting his salary to more useful purposes, such as the repairs of roads.



17. The *Banga Hitoishini* directs the attention of the Alipore authorities to the great inconvenience which people, who have to attend the courts, suffer for want of proper accommodation. Thousands of persons have to keep seated, during the hottest hours of the day, under the branches of a few trees. The Magistrate has every comfort; and the vakeels and muktears have taken two rooms; whilst the poor are neglected and obliged to shift for themselves. None but the Government dares to do this. The Railway authorities care more for their customers. It may be said they do this with a view to profit;—but does not Government likewise thrive by its cutcherries?

BANGA HITAINI,  
May 28th, 1877.

18. Writing of the native army, the editor of the *Hindu Ranjika* thinks that Government makes a great mistake in not allowing the natives of Bengal to be employed as soldiers or officers. Their applications to enter the military service were rejected on the score of their physical weakness, and because they were not regarded as loyal. If Government intends to keep Bengal for ever, it must consent to avail itself of the assistance of Bengalis; otherwise they will gradually deteriorate. If the natives of other provinces do not complain so loudly as Bengalis, let not Government be led away with the idea that they are contented. We express in words more discontent than what we actually feel in our hearts; and no other caste or class is satisfied with so little as we are. If the Government shows but a single favor to a Bengali, he never forgets it; he is ever grateful and eventually shows his gratitude by his actions.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
May 30th, 1877.

19. The *Pratikará* launches forth into bitter complaints about the bad state of the *Nalhati* Railway, the lines and engines of which are in an altogether sad condition. Ofttimes the engine is unable to proceed the whole way, and the train is stopped till the arrival of another to supply its place. The passengers are delayed for some hours, and have to starve in the meanwhile, as there are no means of procuring edibles. Through the exertions of the native manager and sub-manager it is still kept a-going. Government derives great profit from it; but will not keep it in proper order. If it had been sold to Rajah Dhunput Singh when he offered to purchase it, an outlay of two months' income would have placed the railway in prime condition. Ramgati Bábu, the Manager, is requested to awake Government out of its lethargy in the matter.

PRATIKAR,  
June 1st, 1877.  
Circulation about 235.

20. This paper says that Bengal has been weeping since the advent of *Bakhtiar Khiliji*, and it has not yet ceased doing so, though Mr. Eden has become the Lieutenant-Governor. The permanent settlement has been invaded. All should lay aside their quarrels and law suits for the time; forget, for a while, mutual animosities; and zemindars, ryots, cultivators, bankers, and traders should persist in crying out now the more loudly; for if a man's income of 30 lakhs is to be spent in payment towards the public road cess, what will he have left to eat. Let every one write against the passing of this new public work cess; though they may be required to spend their all in opposing it.

PRATIKAR.

21. This paper says that the natives have done all in their power to propitiate and serve the great white lord, but to no purpose. The editor then proceeds to lay before his readers a single case, to show how the European executive officers; appointed by Government, treat their native subordinates or reward them for long and meritorious services. An attempt has been made by one of these officers, to get rid of the native clerks in the Commissariat Department. He has laid down, as a rule, that it will not do for a man to be diligent only in his work, but that he must be able to do whatever

PRATIKAR.



is required of him, whether he be capable or not. Some of these men have been serving for 15, 20, and 29 years. And is this to be their state now? Having fallen into the hands of a new lord, they are liable to be dismissed in case they are found unable to perform a work of which they know nothing. Have the natives arrived at such a state, that they are to dance like monkeys? If such a rule be established, no native will be able to hold his appointment for three days together; for few people will be found in the world capable of doing every thing required of them. This official, it is said, has applied to Government to allow him to make his subordinates do whatever he thinks proper. It is hoped his prayer will not be granted; this is however doubtful. Oh ye Bengalis! cherish no more hopes of service; you possess no longer a right to suck the milk from your mother's breast, or to be quieted on her lap. Betake yourselves to the plough. All ye Brahmins, Baidyas, Kayasthas, Shudras, and Mussulmans, dig the earth from morning to evening; and from the produce of your toils pay first the Government revenue, the road cess, and the public works cess; and support yourselves with the balance, if any be left. You have prostrated yourselves before your lord and given him both soul and body; and why not, if he so will it? Give up learning and take to the plough. Ye may say, why not trade? But recollect trade will injure your celestial lord's interests; consequently naught else is left for you, but to drive the plough.

PRATIKAR,  
June 1st, 1877.

22. This paper, deploring the wretched state of privation to which the natives of the country have been brought, attributes it to the Europeans, who have, as it were, tied them down hard-and-fast with chains of iron. Manchester has become the weaver; Hamilton the goldsmith; Goshell and Rogers come in for their shares; in fact the manufacture of every thing used here has been monopolized by European makers. All our money is transported across the seas, for the support of English families. In this way about 80 crores of rupees are annually taken away to England. India should unite, and with one heart and one effort, endeavour by every just means, to improve in manufactures, in trade and commerce, and thus compete with and drive away foreigners from the market. In this, Bombay has shown a very good example; but Bengal is altogether callous, and therefore remains in a fallen condition. The zemindars are the only prosperous race, all the rest are crying out for food. They ought at once to rouse themselves, and put life into the almost lifeless body of Bengal by adopting measures, whereby their poor countrymen may improve in trade, commerce, and manufactures.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
June 1st, 1877.  
Circulation about 1,168.

23. Referring to the indigo-planters, the *Education Gazette* says that, if they had not been brought down from their high position 16 or 17 years ago through the exertions of Mr. J. P. Grant, the people would by this time have known no rest at their hands. They have, however, been beginning to show themselves again, and Mr. Eden has come to the rescue. He has sounded a note of warning to the indigo-planters of Behar about the Thikadari system, whereby the fairest parts of the land are being ruined. The oppressions of these planters in making the ryots cultivate indigo, forcing them to labour without wages, or sell bundles at a rate named by themselves, and the detention of their ploughs and bullocks, is too well known to need comment. It is an admitted fact that trade, &c., if carried on amicably between parties, tends to prosperity; but many indigo-planters choose to adopt the contrary course by acting oppressively towards the ryots. Subordinate officers instead of being checked are the rather encouraged in these unlawful acts by their managers and superiors. If, instead of this, the ryots were treated considerately, the planters would no doubt reap a great deal of profit.



24. The *Grámbártá Prakashiká*, in an article headed "What else now remains in Bengal?" laments the deplorable state of the country, and remarks that, it is a well-known fact, that the natives look upon the ruler as a father; who in turn should look after the welfare and prosperity of the children of the soil. In what light then should a ruler be considered, who gives opium and liquor to his subjects, and tries in every way to increase his wealth and revenue, by placing them in every possible difficulty to secure food and preserve life? He who finds the way to promote the advancement of manufactures, trade, and commerce must be considered as the real benefactor of this country: whilst it must be admitted by all, that India claims the ancient right as being the first introducer of manufactures. Manchester has now monopolized all; and the Government of India is not bold enough to oppose its wishes. India, and Bengal in particular, is supported by cultivation, which it carries on by means of its rude instruments and its lean cattle. The ryots have been saddled with all costs; and to these is added now the extra burden of the public works cess. In fine, it may be stated with certainty that India will be able to bear no more burdens, if no marked progress and improvement is shown in the state of its manufactures. The imposition of extra taxes, in the present state of the country, will lead to scarcity of food, then to dire famines, till at last, the whole country goes into a state of utter confusion and ruin. The price of food is daily increasing, and the means of earning a livelihood are gradually becoming less. In fact, India is being beset behind and before by many ills. Better if it were altogether launched into utter poverty. Its trade and manufactures have well nigh died away; and that cultivation which constituted its only source of sustaining life, and was embodied in the perpetual settlement of Lord Cornwallis, is now entrenched upon by the Indian Government in imposing a fresh tax. What other means of support now remains to the people, better therefore to die than suffer starvation.

GRÁMBÁRTÁ  
PRAKASHIKÁ,  
June 2nd, 1877.  
Circulation about 202.

25. The *Hindu Hitoishini* remarks, that the Board's recent Circular, with reference to the registration of lands, does not carry out the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor; who, when the Act was published, directed that it was not right to make any charges for notices; and that as little trouble as possible might be given to people in this matter. The Board, however, have an eye to lessen the expenses of Government by increasing its income. They thought that the Bengalis could never be unanimous; and have therefore declared that each shareholder must present a separate application, whereby Government will be able to get as much money. And it seems a new source of income has thus been opened out. The people have been put to much trouble and inconvenience; this could easily be remedied by receiving applications without stamps. It seems the Commissioner has warned the Collectors against future proceedings on this head, pending a further reference to the Board on the matter.

HINDU HITAISHINI,  
June 2nd, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.

26. The *Howrah Hitakári* is glad to find that all Musalmans are exhibiting sympathy with Turkey. The writer is quite certain that Russia covets possession of India, and that at the very first favourable opportunity. India will be invaded; though at present, Russia, by its allegations to the contrary, seems to take the moral of the fable of the fox and the grapes into calculation. All the nations of the globe are seeking an extension of glory and power. Whatever else the British Government may do, it should first of all attend to its own self-preservation; and Russia should by every effort be kept out of Constantinople, the Euphrates Valley, and the Persian Gulf.

HOWRAH HITAKARI,  
June 3rd, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.



SAMBAD BHASKARA,  
June 4th, 1877.

27. Referring to the present war, the *Bhāskará* says, that England thought of crippling Russia by planning to occupy Greece and Egypt, and prevent the occupation of Constantinople; but from the tactics of Russia in Asia Minor, it seems that England's plans will come to naught. The progress of the war there, the contemplated advance of the Russian army in Diarbekir, Baghdad, and the fertile valley of Euphrates, may be taken as a fulfilment of the famous will of Peter the Great. The St. Petersburg Journals plainly threaten an invasion of India from three sides if England aids Turkey; and no European power will interfere. Persia will never assist England in consequence of the annoyance it has been receiving. If an English army be sent into Arabia, India will have to meet the expenses, as in the case of the invitation to the king of Persia. English influence has diminished, and that of Russia increased at Teheran. To England's partiality must the present dreadful state of the war be attributed; for the Sultan would never have dared to fight if the English had not encouraged him. Under these circumstances, if England send troops to Baghdad, Russia will not fail to conquer Arabia, and then there will be fearful havoc; for if England once takes a part in this war, she will not stop short till quite victorious; and Russia will not desist, till the last drop of blood is shed. Let not India become involved in such disastrous conflicts for the benefit of Turkey.

SAMBAD BHASKARA.

28. In continuation of its article of last week, wherein this paper warned the English not to treat matters lightly when the present war seems to take the phase of a religious one, the editor goes on to say that the British Government does not seem to have awakened as yet to the gravity of the situation. Observing the disregard of the English, the Musalmans have on all sides exhibited greater signs of activity: and those of Calcutta especially consult openly as to assisting in a crescentade. Whether the Mahomedans or Russians be victorious, concerns us not: though we feel not a little saddened at the thought of the effect it may produce on India. If the Indian Government does not come forward and check this wave of Mahomedan furor in time, it will without doubt fall in the end into much trouble. After describing the character and nature of the Mahomedans, with reference to the propagation of their faith by the sword, their former acts of power and conquest, and many of their more recent actions, especially amongst the Wahabis, the Afridis, &c., the writer goes on to say that the always fanatical Musalmans have again resolved on a religious war betokening evil to the English Government. Many have been the attempts in Central Asia, and recently in Afghanistan; but this race have been unable as yet to join together for the want of the lead of a proper Sovereign Ruler; and now that an opportunity has offered itself in the Sultan of Turkey, they will unite and try to root the English out of India; but the Russian war will not last long, and the English will long remain here. The *Wahabis*, however, will never give up their long cherished project, and it does not behove the English to fan this wave of the hope of a religious war (rising in the hearts of the Indian Musalmans) into a flame; and measures should at once be taken by Government to put down this religious fanaticism.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
June 6th, 1877.  
Circulation about 500.

29. The editor of the *Behár Bandhu* says that the great prevalence of perjury is attributable to immunity from punishment where cases have occurred. But if all Judges were but to copy the recent energetic action taken by Mr. Justice Kennedy to stamp out this crime, the dawn of the *Satyayuga* might be expected, and the stain that now attaches to the courts under the British administration be removed.



30. The same paper urges the natives of Hindustan to take advantage of the Turko-Russian war to attend more to the cultivation of wheat and other grains; because, in consequence of the blockade of Persian and Turkish ports, the price of these articles of human consumption has considerably risen, as may be observed already in England. This is a great opportunity for India, and the zemindars should not lose the chance.

BENAR BANDHU,  
June 6th, 1877.

31. With reference to a statement made in the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, to the effect that, "the Lieutenant-Governor had passed severe orders with reference to the indigo-planters," the editor of this paper says, the effect of this will be to drive away all the planters from their factories; and this will prove very disastrous to the poorer classes of tenants, whose sole dependence for support is on the factories. It is really a wonderful providence of God that where there are so many poor people (almost five-eighths of the population) to be supported, he has also raised up numbers of factories where they might find employment, as in Tirhoot. There are those, again, whom the mahajuns will not assist with loans of money at low rates of interest, and these necessarily fly to the planters. As long, therefore, as the zemindars and mahajuns do not come forward to help their poor countrymen, the existence of the factory will be for the good of the country; and if Government drives the planters away, how are the poor to exist? It may be urged, on the contrary, that if corn were planted on indigo lands, it would tend more to the improvement of the country. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the people are so poor that they can only subsist by manual labor. The Bengalis will no doubt rejoice at seeing indigo-planters removed, but the Tirhoot people will be much distressed thereby; because thousands derived their subsistence from the factories. Even the zemindars borrow from planters at a lower rate of interest, and are able to lease out their lands to them on higher rents than to others. Thousand of poor laborers are employed by them, hundreds of Bengalis are engaged in their offices as a clerks to them. Government by its threats throws the indigo interests into a state of confusion, and thereby distresses the poor tenants also. But it should first amend its own ways, and then proceed to ameliorate the condition of the ryots with the aid of indigo-planters. It has taken up the best lands for the cultivation of opium, and the indigo-planters have but followed their example. Again, since Government thinks little of the distress occasioned by reducing the price of labor in opium from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 per seer, what can it expect from its brethren and fellow countrymen, the indigo-planters?

BENAR BANDHU.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 9th June 1877.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Government Bengali Translator.



*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the week ending  
the 9th June 1877.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Bungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákinia, Bungpore ...	Weekly ...	19th and 26th April 1877.
2	"Bhárat Sangakarak" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	28th May 1877.
3	"Bahachar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto.
4	"Banga Hitaishí" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto.
5	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rájsháhye ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
6	"Amrita Bázár Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
7	"Bhárat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
8	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	1st June 1877.
9	"Moorshedabad Patriká" ...	Barhampore ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
10	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
11	"Pratikár" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
12	"Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitaishiní" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
14	"Sulabha Samáchár" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
15	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
17	"Howrah Hitakarí" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
18	"Soma Prakásh" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
19	"Sambád Bháskar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
20	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	30th and 31st May, and 1st to 9th June 1877.
21	"Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5th, 6th, and 8th June 1877.
22	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd and 4th to 9th June 1877.
23	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	2nd June 1877.
24	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi) ...	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	6th ditto.
25	"Jám-Jahán-numá" (in Persian.) ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	1st and 8th June 1877.

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